

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., September 7, 1842.

NO. 32.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars & Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 25 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43 cents for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Candidates.

For Legislature.

For Senate.—Mr. J. S. Jeter.

For House of Representatives.

Col. John Huet.

Maj. T. M. Watson.

Dr. J. O. Nicholson.

Maj. George Boswell.

Col. James Tompkins.

Dr. R. C. Griffin.

Wiley Harrison Esq.

Dawson Atkinson Esq.

Genl. M. L. Bonham.

James Sheppard.

The friends of H. R. Williams, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

June 15

The friends of Capt. J. J. SELL, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

March 28

The friends of Scarborough Broadwater, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector.

March 9

The friends of Shubel, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District.

June 15

The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN, announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Jan 19

The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

September 2

The friends of Colonel J. HILL, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

August 26

The friends of Col. W. H. MOSS, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary of Edgefield District.

August 26

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Lewis Culbreath, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

John Scurry, vs. Foreign Attachment.

Samuel M. Chappell, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

John Scurry, vs. Foreign Attachment.

The plaintiffs having this day filed their declarations in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the defendant plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. r.

Clerk's Office, 25 May, 1842.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William McCarty, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

Trammel & Jones, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

The Plaintiff in the case, having filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day from the date of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. r.

Clerk's Office, Dec. 16, 1841.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Beverly Burton, vs. Attachment.

Wm. M. Steidle, vs. Debt.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered that the Defendant plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. r.

Clerk's Office, Dec. 18, 1841.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

Every description executed with neatness and dispatch, at the Office, of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.



Head Quarters.

CLARENDON, July 8, 1842

W. E. HASKILL, having been appointed Paymaster General, with the rank of Lt. Colonel, will be obeyed and respected according.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. W. CANEY, Adj. & Ins. Genl.

July 27



Head Quarters.

CLARENDON, June 22, 1842.

[Orders No. —]

THE Commissioned Officers of the following Brigades are ordered to encamp for five days, at the times hereinafter specified, viz:—

The 1st Brigade of Infantry, on Tuesday.

The 2nd Brigade of Infantry, at the Limestone Springs, on Monday the 5th day of September next.

The 5th Brigade of Infantry, near Camden, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

The 7th Brigade of Infantry, near Society Hill, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September next.

The Commissioned Officers of the 1st and 5th Brigades of Cavalry will encamp by Regiments, with the Brigades of Infantry in which they are located, or by Brigades, with either Brigade of Infantry of their Division, as the Brigadiers may deem most convenient.

The Major Generals of the 1st and 5th Divisions, and the Brigadier Generals of the 5th, 6th and 7th Brigades, are required to extend so much of this order as relates to their respective commands.

The Quarter Master General will cause the arms and tents to be at each encampment in due time.

The following Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, are ordered to attend the encampments, viz:—Colonels Wigfall, Dickinson, Thomson, English, Manning, Wallace, Marshall, Singleton and Taylor.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant and Inspector General, Gt. 24

July 7

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Robert W. Mathis, vs. Assumpsit.

Wiley Milon, vs. Foreign Attachment.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the defendant plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. r.

Clerk's Office, Dec. 15, 1841.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Stewart & Co., vs. Declaration on Attachment.

John Scurry, vs. Assumpsit.

Ruff & Johnston, vs. Declaration on Attachment.

John Scurry, vs. Debt.

The plaintiffs having this day filed their declarations in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the defendant plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.

GEO. POPE, c. c. r.

Edgefield C. H. Clerk's Office, 30th March, 1842.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Thomas Berry, Applicant, vs.

Ruth Martin, Defendant.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Ruth Martin, the defendant in this case, reside without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered, that she appear and objects to the division or sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Hill, dec'd., on or before the first Monday in September next, or her consent will be entered of record.

OLIVER TOWLES, c. c. r.

June 10, 1842.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Britton Mims, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

Holmes & Sinclair, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in the above stated case, has this day filed his declaration against the Defendants, who are absent from, and without the limits of this State, as it is said, having neither wife nor attorney known within the same, on whom a copy of the declaration with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the Defendants plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day, from the date thereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

Clerk's Office, GEO. POPE, c. c. r.

Oct. 18, 1841.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any one on my credit, without a written, or verbal order from myself, as I am determined not to pay any account contracted by any other person than myself.

EPHRAIM FRANKLIN.

August 1, 1842.

Commercial.

AUGUSTA EXCHANGE TABLE.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.	par	a 4
Bank of Augusta,	"	"
Branch State of Georgia at Augusta,	"	"
Agency Bank of Brunswick,	"	"
Branch Georgia Rail Road,	"	"
Mechanics Bank,	"	"
Bank of St. Mary's,	"	"
Bank of Milledgeville,	par	a 4 disc.
Bank of the St. of Geo. at Sav.	par	a 4
Branches of ditto,	par	a 4
Agency of ditto, at Greensboro'	par	a 4
Bank of Brunswick,	par	a 4
Commercial Bank, at Macon,	par	a 4
Geo. R. R. & Bkg. Co. Athens,	par	a 4
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank, Sav.	par	a 4
Branch of ditto, at Macon,	par	a 4
Planters Bank, Savannah,	par	a 4
Ruckersville Banking Comp'y,	par	a 4
Phenix Bank of Columbus,	6 a 10	"
Omucnee Bank,	5 a 6	"
Exchange Bank, Brunswick,	5 a 8	"
Central Bank of Georgia,	30 a 33	"
Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. Sav.	15 a 20	"
Ins. Bk. of Columbus, at Macon,	6 a 10	"
Alabama Notes,	20 a 25	"
Bank of Hawkinsville,	30 a 35	"
Charleston Banks,	"	"
Bank of Camden,	"	"
Bank of Georgetown,	"	"
Commercial, Columbia,	"	"
Merchants, at Cheraw,	"	"
Bank of Hamburg,	"	"

No Sale or Uncertain.

Bank of Darien and Branches.

Bank of Columbus.

Chattahoochee R. Road & Banking Company.

Monroe R. Road & Banking Company.

Planters & Mechanics Bank, Columbus.

Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome.

Drafts.

On New York,

Charleston,

Savannah,

 Philadelphia, || Lexington, Ky. | par | a 1 |

Agriculture, &c.

From the Delaware Journal.

THE DIVINING ROD.

The art of discovering water courses under the surface of the earth by means of a hazel rod or wand newly cut from peach, green or cherry tree, has been known in Europe for several years. It is said the discovery was made in Germany, but by whom is uncertain. Until a very late period it has been considered an imposture, and ranked with the arts of magicians and other vain pretenders to mysterious powers. This opinion of the power of "divining rod," or "magic wand," as has been termed, has undoubtedly arisen from the fact, that in the hands of many persons the action of the rod is wholly imperceptible, whilst in others the attraction of the water, especially if it be near the surface and the vein large, is surprisingly real. When the wand is of a brittle nature the attractive power is so forcible as frequently to break it.

From numerous experiments made in France, since the commencement of the present century, by Thouvenot and other men of science, the claims of the divining rod are found to rest upon well known material powers. The art of finding water by its means is well established and promises to be of great utility to our country. The theory explaining the phenomena of the "magic wand," suppose that the water forms with the earth above it, and the fluids of the human body, a galvanic circle. This circle is more or less perfect, as the state and condition of the body of the operator qualifies it to be a better or worse conductor of the galvanic fluid. The human body is one of the best conductors yet discovered, and weakly and debilitated persons are said to be better conductors than persons in sound health, and the attraction is greatest when the skin is wet, particularly the hands and arms. Salt water, or a weak solution of the muriatic acid are the best fluids for moistening the skin. The effect will increase if the operator be barefooted, his feet and hands having been previously wet with either of the aforesaid fluids, but if he have silk stockings on, the rod will not be suspended by an electric, or in immediate contact with an electric, no attraction will be felt, and the degree of attraction varies as any substance lying between the water and the hand of the operator, and more or less adapted to conduct the galvanic fluid.

Such are some of the facts stated by writers on the subject, but of the reality of the powers attributed to the "divining rod," we now need no foreign authorities to carry conviction to every intelligent mind. We have in this city several operators, men of the most unquestionable character, whose powers have been tested by the severest scrutiny, and who have never failed to convince the most incredulous. The writer has known several stout unbelievers thrown into the most ludicrous predicament, by suddenly discovering that they themselves were among the magi, and had all the powers of the best water-finders! The powers of "the magic rod" being natural powers, it only requires that the natural means be present in any individual to produce the necessary result.

Any person may discover whether or not he has the power, of a water finder by the following experiment. Let him cut a branch of a peach or cherry tree, having a fork with two twigs of a length and thickness nearly equal, and slender enough to be quite flexible. If formed correctly it will nearly represent the letter Y. Let him take the small ends of the twigs, one in his right hand, and one in his left, and hold it so that the main branch, where the forks begin, shall be uppermost and nearly perpendicular to the earth, but a little inclined forward. Holding it in this position let him walk slowly and carefully

over the ground where water is to be sought for, and if the body of the operator be a good galvanic conductor, the wand when over a vein of water that is near the surface, will be drawn forwards and downwards with considerable force; and if the vein be large it will point directly down to the earth. The causes of this phenomenon being natural, and invariably, as the principle of gravitation, water will always be found nearer the surface of the earth, when thus indicated by the divining rod, than in other places.

SENEX.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Green, Poa Pratensis).—The best time for sowing is as soon as you get ready after October, but if you sow before the middle of March, you may expect a good stand, particularly if the season is wet.

Land.—Old fields, where the sun can exert all his powers, produce blue grass in the greatest abundance, and always of the best quality. The past fall we visited Mark R. Cockrell's farm, and saw old fields on which former occupants were threatened with starvation, yielding the richest grass. It was remarkable that horses and sucking colts, on these pastures, without grain, were fatter, if possible, than we ever saw "the noble animal" on other treatment. But inasmuch as cultivated grounds are generally used for other purposes, the beginner is informed that woodland particularly where the timber is not too close, will produce good grass.

Preparation.—If you intend old land for pasture, break up the fields, and sow them in oats in February. Then put ten pounds of blue grass seed, a half a gallon of red seed, and a little timothy or orchard grass besprinkled on so much the better. The clover, timothy and orchard grass, will give a quick pasture and afford protection to the blue grass till it gets a strong hold, after which no other grass can contend with it. If woodland is to be sown, take off the logs, brush, leaves, &c. if the undergrowth could be taken out, it would be much better. After the land is cleared, harrow it well, then sow your grass seed at the rate of ten to twelve pounds to the acre, but if you put on fifteen or twenty pounds, you will scarcely ever regret it. The rains will sufficiently cover the seed to insure vegetation. —Agriculturist

Changes of Matter.—The Gardner's Chronicle, in treating of the different kinds of manure, has this paragraph:

"Only a few manures have been placed and strewed the field of Waterloo? Not a trace remains of them. Through such changes as have been just described, they all have passed, till not even the bones remain to tell the tale of their destruction. They are not, however, lost; exactly as much matter as the world contained on the morning of the 18th of June, it contains now; but the changing squadrons are transformed to the corn that waves above the plains of Flanders, to the peasants that till them, to the cattle that they have reared, and to a thousand other peaceful shapes. In this manner, the same materials are from day to day converted from one thing into another. Man dies, decays, and his elements are set free, to be taken up into the body of a fruit tree or a grain of corn. The fruit ripens, the grain is converted into bread, cats it, and thus recovers a part of what his predecessors had lost; so that, in reality, the doctrine of metempsychosis was scarcely a delusion for a transmigration of souls, if by that name was meant the elements of life, is incessantly in action."

Recipe for making good bread.—James Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore, as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making good bread, with a request that it should be published for the information of the public:

"Take an earthen vessel larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away (in winter it should be in a warm place) until it raises and falls again, when will be in from three to five hours; (it may be set at night if it be wanting in the morning,) then put two large spoons full of salt into two quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put it in about nine pounds of flour and work your dough well and set it by until it becomes light. Then make it out, in loaves. The above will make four loaves.

As some flour is dry and other runny, the above quantity, however, will be a guide. The person making bread will observe that runny and new flour will require one-fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water also should be tempered according to the weather, in spring and fall it should only be milk warm; in hot weather cold, and in winter warm."

Mice.—The best way of banishing rats and mice from mows or bins of grain, and all similar places, we have heard of, is scattering the branches of mentha viridis, or common spear mint, about in the mows when packing away grain, or strewing it over the bins of grain, casks of apples, &c., exposed to their depredation. We have tried it, so have our neighbors, and found it to be effectual.

A Woman.—An exchange paper mentions the case of a woman who is so large round the waist her husband cannot hug her all at once, but when he takes one hug

he makes a chalk mark so as to know where to commence the next time going round!

Miscellaneous.

A Camp Meeting struck by Lightning.—The Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig says that on Saturday night, 6th inst., about ten o'clock, whilst religious exercises were going on at a Camp Meeting Ground, seven miles from Jonesborough, the camp was struck by lightning and Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the late James P. Taylor, of Carter county, and a young gentleman, John C. Miller, a student of Washington College, whose parents reside in Rutherford county, N. C., were struck dead by lightning; so perfectly dead, that no spark of the natural or animal life remained. Several other persons were stunned and injured.

The Whig says:

"David Gillespie, another student, whose parents reside on the Tennessee river, below Kingston, was struck dead, apparently, and it is believed was only saved by the application of cold water in great quantities. While Miss Elizabeth Hoss, of this county, was equally paralyzed, and yet, together with Mr. Gillespie, is not regarded as out of danger. Besides these, there were some five gentlemen and four ladies, in the same camp—the camp occupied by James H. Jones, of this place—most of whom were struck to the ground, and for some, at least, were wholly unconscious, what had occurred. In the camp occupied by the Presbyters, adjoining Mr. Jones on the North were two clergymen, and some of them were prostrated. In the camp occupied by Mr. Piper's family, on the south, there were five gentlemen and four ladies, three of whom fell to the ground, whilst the rest were sensibly affected. The reader will bear in mind that these are half-faced camps, all three under one roof almost directly in the rear of the pulpit, and separated, the one from the other, by thin plank partition—some 20, 30, and 40 feet from the pulpit.

In the case of Miss Taylor and Mr. Miller who exhibited no signs of life, but were killed dead, the electric fluid seems to have entered the camp near the roof, and to have continued down an oak scalding constituting the door post, slightly sundering the post till it reached her head, where its traces cease to be visible. She was leaning against this post of the door—Miller, the other, who was killed, was between them, himself and Miller having their arms around each others waists—Gillespie's arm touching Miss Taylor's shoulder. In this position Gillespie and Miller fell backward in the camp; and when an attempt was made to separate them, it was not without difficulty and even a second trial. Miss Hoss was sitting on the end of a trunk near Miss Taylor, and tumbled over between the trunk and the wall.

There were supposed to be some five or six hundred persons under the shelter, most of whom were engaged in the exercises, then going on, while others, perhaps, had taken shelter from the rain. Nearly this entire assembly felt sensibly the shock and so very much so indeed, that no sooner had the report of the thunder stroke died away in the distance than one long, loud, continued scream, was heard in every direction. Perhaps a scene of more thrilling interest, mingled with such gloom and terror, was never witnessed in this section of the country!

THE STUFFED CAT.

An old chaffeur (or rag picker) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as a servant with a green grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had long been attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that the marriage must be deferred; she wanted the price of her bridal finery, to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity.—Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret, where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice, not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young good looking man entered.

"So my Suzette, I find you have lost your place!" said he, "I am come to offer you one for life. Will you marry me?"

"I sir! You are joking."

"No faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure can't find a better."

"But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me."

"Oh! if that is your only objection, we shall soon get over it; come, come along, my mother is prepared to receive you."

Suzette hesitated no longer, but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle; it was a cat he had had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal, that he was determined that even death should not separate them, for he had her stuffed and placed on the toaster of his bed.

As Suzette took down puss, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. There were a thousand Louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

"Breaking the Gale."—A modern traveller, speaking of witnessing a violent storm among the Apennines, makes the following singular entry in his Journal:—"In the midst of the tempest, I was struck with a noise of what I supposed to be a clap of thunder, but which exactly resembled the report of a musket. Presently another, and another, and another, like a running fire of musketry, caused me to doubt whether it was really thunder. Casting my eyes up the steep sides of the crag, on which the town (Narni) is built, I saw muskets popping out of every house.—'What is the meaning of this?' asked I of a little boy who stood by. 'To break the gale,' he replied. 'See how it blows, in a minute or two the wind will go down!—Sure enough, in a few minutes the wind ceased, a tremendous shower of rain, with thunder and lightning followed; after which